the third, the ratio of the two segments being 25:21. Since all other characters are identical it is suggested that perhaps the apex of the fourth antennal segment was broken off in the type.

Although *Chryxus tomentosus* and *travassosi* are obviously related, a comparison of the two (British Museum, 1948) revealed certain striking differences which would warrant generic separation elsewhere in the Reduviidae. Accordingly, *Chryxus travassosi* Lent and Wygodzinsky (1944) is here designated as the type species of the new genus **Wygodzinskyella.** The characters of the type are given in great detail by Lent and Wygodzinsky (1944). *Chryxus* Champion differs in that the scutellar spine is thickened apically (flattened in *Wygodzinskyella*), the corial veins are distinct on the basal half of the transparent corium (practically indistinguishable on the opaque corium in *Wygodzinskyella*), the connexivum is alternated and the legs entirely pale (connexium uniformly pale, femora broadly black at middle, tibiae black except at basal fourth and tarsi black in *Wygodzinskyella*), and the size smaller (about half as long as *Wygodzinskyella*).

It is a pleasure to dedicate this distinctive genus to Dr. Peter Wygodzinsky, whose outstanding work has contributed so much to our knowledge of the Hemiptera of the Neotropical Region.

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# ANOTHER AMERICAN FLY ATTRACTED TO SMOKE

(Diptera: Empididae)

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In a paper published a few years ago (Wasmann Collector, 7:23-30. 1947), the writer reported his observations on the American smoke flies belonging to the genus *Microsania* of the family Clythiidae. On August 20, 1946, hundreds of these small dipterans were attracted to the smoke of an outdoor fireplace at the owner's home in Mill Valley, Marin County, California. On that same

occasion numerous individuals of a fly species whose members are about twice the size of the microsanias were seen flitting about on the leaves of a California laurel bush which was in the direct path of the smoke. They mingled with the microsanias and were the only other insects which seemed to be attracted by the smoke. A specimen of this second species, which proved to be an empidid, was sent to A. L. Melander, who kindly identified it as *Hormopeza brevicornis* Loew. In his letter Dr. Melander says, "I have taken specimens of *Hormopeza* in the house where they gather on the window panes when they attempt to leave. I have also taken them on the walls of my tent when camping. *Microsania* gathers on the tent fabric also. Maybe these insects were attracted in the first place by smoke."

Inasmuch as empidids are notorious as predators on other insects, particularly flies, it was supposed that the hormopezas were present to prey on the microsanias. However, none was seen to attack any member of the smaller species. Because the writer's interest on that occasion was concerned primarily with *Microsania*, no mention was made of *Hormopeza* in the report. It was hoped that subsequent observations would be made with emphasis on *H. brevicornis*, but a change of residence on the part of the writer has interfered with this plan. Therefore these notes are published without further delay.

This seems to be the first American species of *Hormopeza* which has been observed to possess a positive tropism toward smoke. Nevertheless, Sharp (Ent. Monthly Mag., 54: 244. 1918) has reported a small dipteran sharing the hot and smoke-permeated atmosphere of a forest-fire area in England with the buprestid beetle, *Melanophila acuminata* De G. This fly was identified later by Mr. J. E. Collin as *Hormopeza obliterata* Zett. It seems probable, therefore, that the species of *Hormopeza*, like those of the genus *Microsania*, are irresistably attracted to smoke. What benefit, if any, they receive from this response remains to be demonstrated. Likewise the particular attractant in the smoke remains to be identified. Several writers, including Champion (Ent. Monthly Mag., 54: 199-200, 1918), Van Dyke (Pan-Pac. Ent., 3: 41. 1926), and Linsley (Jour. Econ. Ent., 36; 341. 1943) have added to the observations on species of *Melanophila* being attracted to smoke. Brues (Psyche, 57: 114-115. 1951) has reported that the vespid, *Eumenes curvata* Sauss., is also attracted to smoke. It would be

interesting to know if the positive fumotropic responses of the flies, beetles, and wasps mentioned above are initiated by the same constituent of the smoke.

## TRIATOMA PROTRACTA INFECTED WITH TRYPANOSOMA CRUZI AT RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA (Hemiptera: Reduviidae)

On November 27, 1950, *Triatoma protracta* (Uhler) was collected between Arlington and Lake Mathews in a canyon 3 miles south of Arlington and 5 miles south of Riverside, California.

This is the first record of *Triatoma protracta* from this locality and moreover, infected *Triatoma* have not been reported previously from the vicinity of Riverside, California. A total of fifteen nymphs and three adults were taken from three nests of wood rats, *Neotoma fuscipes macrotis* Thomas. On examination of feces and gut contents two fifth instar and two fourth instar nymphs were found to be infected with flagellates. Stained slides of this material showed organisms morphologically identical with *Trypanosoma cruzi* Chagas.

A survey is being conducted to determine the incidence of infection in the vertebrate and invertebrate hosts of *T. cruzi* in the canyon mentioned above. Infected *Triatoma* have been previously reported from San Diego Co. by Kofoid and Donat, 1933[1]; Fallbrook, San Diego Co. by Wood, 1944[2]; and Eaton Canyon, Pasadena, Calif., by Wood 1938[3]—RAYMOND E. RYCKMAN

## REINHARDIANA NEW NAME FOR HYPENOMYIA TOWNSEND (DIPTERA: TACHINIDAE OR LARVAEVORIDAE)

A genus *Hypenomyia* (type *petiolata* Townsend) was proposed by C. H. T. Townsend in 1919 in *Proceedings of the United States National Museum*, Volume 56, page 545; it is considered a valid genus. However, P. H. Grimshaw proposed the same name in 1901 in *Fauna Hawaiiensis: Diptera*, Volume III, Part 1, page 53.

The new name **Reinhardiana** is here proposed for *Hypenomyia* Townsend, 1919, *nec Hypenomyia* Grimshaw, 1901, in recognition of Professor H. J. Reinhard's many contributions on the American Muscoidea.—PAUL H. ARNAUD.

[1]Calif. West. Med. 38:245-249.
[2]Jour. Parasitology, 30(3):199.
[3]Science, 87 (2260) :366-367.